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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From the National Intelligencer.

FEBRUARY 22, 1841.

In commemoration of this day, the anniversary of the birth of General George Washington, we are enabled to present to our readers another of those contributions of Mr. Custis to the hitherto unwritten history of the War of the Revolution, which place us and our readers under great obligation to him.

The Battle of Germantown, and Death of General Nash.—October 4, 1777.

From the Custis Recollections and Private Memoirs of the Life and Character of Washington.

Undismayed by his defeat at the battle of the Brandywine, Washington hovered on the march of his enemy; not with the hope of saving Philadelphia, but with the determination to strike yet another blow before the conclusion of the campaign of 1777. Charmed with the courage displayed by his undisciplined soldiers, when opposed to a superior army of veterans, in the combat at Chadsford, the American General anxiously watched for an opportunity of again measuring his sword with that of his skilful and far better appointed adversary, though vast were the advantages in favor of the latter.

Sir William Howe, flushed with his victory over the American Grand Army, and the occupation of the then capital of the American Union, and presuming that his foe was sufficiently subdued to give him no further molestation for the remainder of the campaign, quartered a large portion of his troops in the village of Germantown, about seven miles from the city of Philadelphia, while he despatched considerable detachments towards the positions still held by the American forces on the Delaware.

Washington promptly embraced the opportunity thus offered, of striking at his powerful adversary with fair hopes of success. Gathering together all the troops within his reach, and having received some reinforcements, although they consisted mostly of new levies, the American Army broke up from its encampment, about fifteen miles from Germantown, on the night of the 3d of October, and advanced upon the enemy in three columns, in order of battle.

During the night march, several incidents occurred that might be deemed ominous of the fortunes of the coming day. The celebrated Count Pulaski, who was charged with the service of watching the enemy and gaining intelligence, was said to have been found asleep in a farm house. But, although the gallant Pole might have been overtaken by slumber from the great fatigue growing out of the duties of the advanced guard, yet no soldier was more wide awake in the moment of combat than the intrepid and chivalric Count Pulaski. The delay in the arrival of the ammunition wagons was productive of the most serious consequences in the action of the succeding day. The general officer to whom the blame of this delay was attached, was afterwards discovered in a state of intoxication, lying in the corner of a fence. Lieut. Benjamin Grymes, of the Life Guard, grasping the delinquent by the collar, placed him on his feet, and bade him go and do his duty. This bold proceeding on the part of a subaltern towards a general officer was certainly at variance with all rules or orders of discipline; but the exigency of the moment, and the degraded spectacle that an officer of high rank had presented to the eyes of the soldiery, would seem to have warranted a proceeding that, under different circumstances, must be considered as subversive of all military discipline. Grymes was a bold, brave soldier, enthusiastically attached to the cause of his country, and foremost among the asserters of her liberties. The general officer of whom we have spoken was brought to a Court Martial, and cashiered.

The surprise was complete. Between day-break and sunrise, the British pickets were forced, and the Light Infantry routed in their camp, fled in confusion, leaving their camp standing. So complete was the surprise, that the officers' watches were found hanging up in their marquees, together with their portmanteaus and trunks of clothes, the latter affording a most seasonable booty to the American soldiery. Many of the tents and marquees were burnt, owing to a want of transportation to carry them away. Although completely routed in the onset, the British Light Infantry rallied under their officers, and annoyed their enemy from every house, enclosure, or other defensible position that offered in the line of their retreat; thus showing the mighty power of discipline over broken troops, and its invaluable influences amid the greatest emergencies of war.

Six companies of the 40th Regiment, under their Lieutenant Colonel, being hard pressed by the advancing columns of the Americans, threw themselves into Chew's house, a strongly constructed stone building, and, barricading the lower windows, opened a destructive fire from the cellars and upper windows. The Americans, finding their musketry made no impression, were in the act of dragging up their cannon to batter the walls, when a *ruse de guerre* was attempted, which however failed of success. An officer galloped up from the house, and cried out, what are you about; you will fire upon your own people. The artillery opened, but, after fifteen or twenty rounds, the pieces were found to be of too small calibre to make a serious impression, and were withdrawn.

A most daring and chivalric attempt was now made to fire the building. Lt. Col. Laurens, Aid de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, with a few volunteers, rushed up to the house under cover of the smoke, and applied a burning brand to the principal door, at the same time exchanging passes with his sword with the enemy on the inside. By almost a miracle, this gallant and accomplished officer escaped unharmed, although his clothes were repeatedly torn by the enemy's shot. Another and equally daring attempt was made by Maj. White, Aid-de-camp to General Sullivan, but without as fortunate a result. The Major, while in the act of firing one of the cellar windows, was mortally wounded, and died soon after.

Washington accompanied the leading division under Maj. Gen. Sullivan, and cheered his soldiers in their brilliant onset, as they drove the enemy from point to point. Arrived in the vicinity of Chew's house, the Commander-in-Chief halted to consult his officers as to the best course to be pursued towards this fortress that had so suddenly and unexpectedly sprung up in their way. The younger officers who were immediately attached to the person of the Chief, and among the choicest spirits of the Revolution, including the high and honored names of Hamilton, of Reed, of Pinckney, of Laurens, and of Lee, were for leaving Chew's house to itself, or of turning the siege into a blockade, by stationing in its vicinity a body of troops to watch the movements of the garrison, and pressing on with the column in pursuit of the flying enemy. But the sages of the army, at the head of whom was Major General Knox, repulsed at once the idea of leaving a fortified enemy in the rear, as contrary to the usages of war, and the most approved military authorities.

At this period of the action, the fog had become so dense that objects could scarcely be distinguished at a few yards distance. The Americans had penetrated the enemy's camp even to their second line, which was drawn up to receive them about the centre of Germantown. The ammunition of the right wing, including the Maryland brigades, became exhausted, the soldiers holding up their empty cartridge boxes, when their officers called on them to rally and face the enemy. The extended line of operations, which embraced nearly two miles, the unfavorable nature of the ground in the environs of Germantown for the operation of troops, a large portion of whom were undisciplined, the ground being much cut up, and intersected by stone fences and enclosures of various sorts, the delay of the left wing under Greene in getting into action—all these causes, combined with an atmosphere so dense from fog and smoke as to make it impossible to distinguish friend from foe, produced a retreat in the American army at the moment when victory seemed to be within its grasp.

Washington was among the foremost in his endeavors to restore the fortunes of the day, and while exerting himself to rally his broken columns, the exposure of his person became so imminent, that his officers, after affectionately remonstrating with him in vain, seized the bridle of his horse. The retreat, under all circumstances, was quite as favorable as could be expected. The whole of the artillery was saved, and as many of the wounded as could be removed. The Ninth Virginia Regiment, under Col. Mathews, having penetrated so far as to be without support, after a desperate resistance, surrendered its remnant of a hundred men, including its gallant Colonel, who had received several bayonet wounds. The British pursued but two or three miles, making prisoners of the worn-out soldiers, who, after a night march of 15 miles and an action of three hours, were found exhausted and asleep in the fields and along the roads.

While gallantly leading the North Carolina Brigade, that formed part of the reserve, into action, General Nash was mortally wounded. A round shot from the British artillery striking a sign-post in Germantown, glanced therefrom, and, passing through his horse, shattered the General's thigh on the opposite side. The fall of the animal hurled its unfortunate rider with considerable force to the ground. With surpassing courage and presence of mind, General Nash, covering his wound with both of his hands, gaily called to his men, Never mind me, I have had a devil of a tumble; rush on, my boys, rush on the enemy. I'll be after you presently. Human nature could do no more. Faint from loss of blood, and the intense agony of his wound, the sufferer was borne to a house hard by, and attended by Dr. Craik, by special order of the Commander-in-Chief. The Doctor gave his patient but feeble hopes of recovery, even with the chances of amputation; when Nash observed, It may be considered unmanly to complain, but my agony is too great for human nature to bear. I am aware that my days, perhaps hours, are numbered, but I do not repine at my fate. I have fallen on the field of honor while leading my brave Carolinians to the assault of the enemy. I have a last request to make of his Excellency the Commander-in Chief, that he will permit you my dear Doctor, to remain with me, to protect me while I live, and my remains from insult. Dr. Craik assured the General that he had nothing to fear from the enemy; it was impossible that they would harm him while living, or offer an insult to his remains; that Lord Cornwallis was by this time in the field, and that, under his auspices, a wounded officer would be treated with humanity and respect. The dying patriot and hero then uttered these memorable words: "I have no favors to expect from the enemy. I have been consistent in my principles and conduct since the commencement of the troubles. From the very first dawn of the Revolution I have ever been on the side of liberty and my country."

He lingered in extreme torture between two and three days, and died admired by his enemies, admired and lamented by his companions in arms. On Thursday, the 9th of October, the whole American Army was paraded by ordar of the Commander-in-chief to perform the funeral obsequies of General Nash, and never did the warrior's last tribute peal the requiem of a braver soldier or nobler patriot than of the illustrious son of North Carolina.

Taking rank with the chiefs who had fallen in the high and holy cause of a Nation's Independence, the name of Nash will be associated with the martyr names of Warren, Montgomery, Wooster, Mercer, while the epitaph to be graven on his monumental marble should be the memorable words of the patriot and hero on the field of his fame: *From the very first dawn of the Revolution, I have ever been on the side of liberty and my country.*

It was not the halt at Chew's house, it was not the denseness of the fog, that produced the unfortunate termination of the battle of the 4th of October. Time that sheds the sober and enduring colors of truth over the events of the world has determined that the misfortunes of the battle of Germantown are rather to be ascribed to the undisciplined character of a large proportion of the American troops, than to all other causes combined. Washington's oldest Continental Regiments were of but little more than a year's standing, while many of his troops had seen but a few months, and some but a few weeks' service. With all these disadvantages, the plan of the surprise of Germantown was ably conceived and gallantly executed in the outset, and failed of complete success only from circumstances beyond all human control.

Congress passed a unanimous resolution consolatory to the feelings of the Commander in-chief, his officers and soldiers, under their disappointment, intimating "that it was not in nature to command success," but their brave army "had done more; it had deserved it."

The effects resulting from the battle of Germantown were most happy both at home and abroad. The enemy were taught to respect American troops which they had affected to despise, and Sir William Howe deemed it prudent to draw in all his outposts, and shelter himself in Philadelphia, which proved a great relief to a large and valuable portion of the adjacent country. Indeed, it becomes the duty of the historian to declare that matters might have been much worse on the 4th of October. When the Americans retreated, the second line of the enemy was in great force, having been but little impaired in the action, while the reserve, consisting of the Grenadiers, were close at hand to sustain their comrades, those chosen fellows having, at the first alarm, seized their arms, and ran, without halting, the distance from the commons of Philadelphia to Germantown. Howe's army in 1777, without disparagement of the British service before or since that time, may be considered as the finest body of troops that ever embarked from the British dominions; yet such was the alarm and confusion into which these veterans were thrown by the masterly surprise of Germantown, and such the courage and vigor displayed by the Americans in their attacks in the early part of the day, that a rendezvous at Chester became a measure of serious contemplation among the commanders of the British army.

But the most happy and imposing influences upon America and her cause, resulting from the battle of Germantown, were experienced abroad. Eh, mon Dieu, exclaimed the Count de Vergennes, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the American Commissioners in Paris, What is this you tell me, Messieurs; another battle, and the British Grand Army surprised in its camp at Germantown, Sir William and his veterans routed and flying for two hours, and a great victory only denied to Washington by a tissue of accidents beyond all human control. Ah, ah, these Americans are an elastic people. Press them down to-day, they rise to morrow. And then, my dear sire, these military wonders to be achieved by an army raised within a single year, opposed to the skill, discipline, and experience of European troops, commanded by Generals grown gray in war. The brave Americans, they are worthy of the aid of France. They will succeed at last.

The winter of 1777 set in early, and with unusual severity. The military operations of both armies had ceased, when a detachment of the southern troops were seen plodding their weary way to winter quarters at the Valley Forge. The appearance of the horse guard announced the approach of the Commander-in-chief; the officer commanding the detachment, choosing the most favorable ground, paraded his men to pay to their General the honors of the passing salute. As Washington rode slowly up, he was observed to be eyeing very earnestly something that attracted his attention on the frozen surface of the road. Having returned the salute with that native grace, that dignified air and manner, that won the admiration of the soldiery of the old Revolutionary day, the Chief reigned up his charger, and, ordering the commanding officer of the detachment to his side, addressed him as follows: How comes it, sir, that I have tracked the march of your troops by the blood stains of their feet upon the frozen ground? Were there no shoes in the Commissary's stores, that this sad spectacle is to be seen along the public highways? The officer replied: Your excellency may rest assured that this sight is as painful to my feelings as it can be to yours; but there is no remedy within our reach. When the shoes were issued, the different regiments were served in turn; it was our misfortune to be among the last to be served, and the stores become exhausted before we could obtain even the smallest supply.

The General was observed to be deeply affected by his officer's description of the soldiers' privations and suffering. His compressed lips, the heaving of his manly chest, betokened the powerful emotions that were struggling in his bosom, when, turning toward the troops with a voice tremulous yet kindly, Washington exclaimed, *Poor fellows!* then giving rein to his charger, rode away.

During this touching interview, every eye was bent upon the Chief, every ear was attentive to catch his words; and when these words reached the soldiers, warm from the heart of their beloved commander, and in tones of sorrow and commiseration for their sufferings, a grateful but subdued expression burst from every lip, of God bless your excellency, your poor soldiers' friend.

In this interesting event in the life and actions of Washington, he appears in a new light. He is no longer the grave, the dignified- the awe-inspiring and unapproachable General in Chief of the armies of his country [illegible] have vanished, [illegible] appears amid his companions in arms, in all his moral grandeur, giving vent to his native goodness of heart.

From the Richmond Whig.

GEN. HARRISON'S CABINET—THOMAS EWING.

The selection of his official advisers is always a delicate task for a Chief Magistrate. On the one hand is Scylla, and the other Charybdis. He has not only to select individuals possessed of abilities and virtue—that were an easy undertaking in a country abounding as ours does in such characters—but he has to discriminate with great nicety, and select those who possess peculiar and pre-eminent qualifications for their respective stations. He must have an eye to all the great interests of the Republic, and pick out the man best fitted to represent each and every one.

In the execution of this delicate and highly responsible task, we hazard nothing in averring that General Harrison has succeeded beyond the expectations of his warmest friends. He has displayed a sagacity and knowledge of men rarely found in the closet politician, and seldom exhibited by any not used to the camp—a school, by the way, eminently fitted for acquiring an intimate and discriminating knowledge of human character. The general sentiment of the country pronounces the new Cabinet, in the aggregate, the ablest since the days of Washington. In the detail, the popular approbation is equally warm and decided. In a word, so entirely unexceptionable has it proved upon inquiry, that even the Factionists who did clamor in the beginning, and who never fail to clamor on such occasions, have been discomfitted, and forced to silence—a triumph of Truth and Justice over Falsehood and Passion as signal as any recorded in the annals of history.

But passing by for the present the other eminent men who compose the Cabinet, we would bring to the more intimate acquaintance of our readers the history of Thomas Ewing—the future Secretary of the Treasury. Ewing is a self-made man—one of those who, springing from obscurity and poverty by dint of genius, illustrate the benign influences of Republican institutions, and constitute their ornament and support. We delight to contemplate such characters, and see them elevated to the first stations of dignity and responsibility in the Republic. The appointment in this instance is alike creditable to the Chief Magistrate who conferred, and the worthy individual who received it. And in a more extended sense, it is a deserved compliment to the genius of free institutions which engenders such men—and by giving assurance that the highest post is within the reach of the humblest citizen, infuses generous and noble ambition into every condition of society.

The following sketch of Mr. Ewing is taken from Watterston's Gallery of American Portraits. The sketch was written in 1836, when Mr. Ewing was in the Senate of the United States. It will serve to give the reader some idea of the character and intellectual power of this gentleman, who has been named as the Secretary of the Treasury under General Harrison:

Mr. Ewing was born in Virginia, in 1789. His father was a revolutionary soldier, and soon after the birth of young Ewing, removed to the state of Ohio. Mr. Ewing is indebted for the elements of knowledge, to the care and attention of his eldest sister, who taught him to read, and the only additional education he received till he was twenty three years of age, was two quarters tuition, under, two successive teachers. But he had acquired a love of reading and all his leisure hours were devoted to it. His father being in humble circumstances, young Ewing's life was necessarily a laborious one; but obliged as he was to toil daily, he nevertheless availed himself of every opportunity to improve his mind, and to be what his highest ambition then led him to become—a scholar. But poverty seemed to oppose an insuperable barrier to his career, and he was about yielding up to despondency, when a young man, who had seen something of the world, and who was hired by his father as an assistant, roused him from his apathy, and prevailed upon him to accompany him to the Kanawha Salines, where he procured employment as a common laborer. After an absence of three or four months, he returned with eighty dollars in his pocket, which he generously gave to his father, to save his land from being forfeited. In the following spring, Mr Ewing again returned to the Kanawha Salines, where he labored assiduously till November, and succeeded in realizing about four hundred dollars—out of which, after paying a balance of sixty dollars, still due to his father's property, he was enabled to indulge his favorite propensity, by spending the winter at an academy at Athens, where he was encouraged to make additional efforts to prosecute his studies, and acquire the power which knowledge bestows. He returned once more to his former labors, and continued at them for two years. These se[illegible] [illegible] however, a short residence at home restored, and he again entered the academy which he had left about two years before, and proceeded to labor mentally, with the same ardor and intensity that he had labored corporeally. His progress is said to have been very rapid; but being satisfied that his funds, which were daily diminishing, would be insufficient to enable him to complete his education, he opened a school in Gallipolis, which he threw up in the course of a quarter, not liking the employment, and returned to his former occupation at the salt works.

He now hired a furnace, and by extraordinary labor he acquired a sum in the course of a month, to enable him, as he believed, to complete his studies. He was right; and in the spring of 1815 he received the degree of A. B., and was the first to receive that academical honor in Ohio. He was now 26 years of age, and commenced the study of the law, in the office of General Beecher, who, after he had finished his legal studies, from a high opinion of his powers, took him into partnership, and in his new and favorite profession he rose rapidly to distinction. As a proof of his ardor and assiduity, he practiced in eight different counties in the state in which he lived. His filial affection was again manifested in the purchase of a fine tract of land in Indiana, with the proceeds of his profession, on which he placed his father and family. He had now acquired so high a reputation for ability and talent at the bar, that the Legislature of Ohio elected him in 1832, to represent that state in the Senate of the U. States; and in this distinguished body he has continued ever since, with an increase of fame, and an unerring application to the important duties of his station, that has given him a claim to the gratitude of his country.

Mr. Ewing is, in person, athletic and muscular—broad across the chest, vigorous, but not elegant in his proportions, or graceful in his motions. His countenance is expressive of good nature, and enlivened by a frequent smile; though awkward in his appearance, his manners have a natural ease that even an early intercourse with refined and polished society could not have rendered more agreeable. Nature has bestowed upon him a mind of great powers, which have been cultivated to the extent his limited means and opportunities would afford. It is analytic and logical, rather than brilliant and imaginative. Oratory, as an art, has not claimed much of his attention; and though his arrangement is lucid, and his mind affluent in topics, and fertile in arguments, his speeches possess few of the embellishments of rhetoric, or the elegancies of art. He cannot blend the *utile* with the *dulce*, or amuse while he persuades. He always endeavors to edify, and but seldom attempts to please. Reasoning is his forte; in that he is conscious of his power, and will not trust himself to the efforts of fancy. His diction is plain and unadorned, not verbose or involved, but clear and suited to his reasoning, and is feeble or vigorous, according to the strength or weakness of his argument.

Mr. Ewing is too good natured to deal much in sarcasm, or to resort to bitterness of invective; and he never electrifies his auditors by unexpected bursts of eloquence. He is sagacious, argumentative and laborious; often eloquent, but never oratorical. As a politician his principles are firm and unyielding, never fluctuating between self-aggrandisement and the interests of his country; never balancing between right and wrong; but always deserting his efforts to that which he conceives will promote the glory of the nation, and the happiness of mankind.

Strange, but true.—It is a remark generally applicable to the character of the "better half" of man, that though she be given to censure and admonish her lord in those eloquent philippics familiarly called curtain lectures, or even enforce her precepts in the less delicate mode of applying the broomstick to his pate—yet she will allow no mortal but herself to abuse, or wield the chastening rod over him, with impunity: she is as ready to take up the cudgels for his defence as for his correction. And the rule has been noted to work both ways.—It is a singular and admirable trait in woman, that she will unhesitatingly defend the life, property, honor—in short "all and singular the rights and credits" of her husband, against all aggressions of third persons,—even though she be most scandalously ill treated and abused by him.

We have not ventured these speculations without a "case in point" to back us. A respected old acquaintance of ours says that when he was a young man—full of the ardor and chivalry of youth—this adventure befel him: While travelling in a strange part of the country, he came upon a cabin, from behind which he heard the angry voice of a man, [illegible] with the screams of a woman. [illegible] regular intervals a hickory [illegible] through the air, as if well [illegible] He rode round to get a sight of the cause of this clamor, when he saw a burly looking fellow thrashing his wife like fury, with a stick too formidable to be within the meaning of the statute. On perceiving our from the belligerents stopped upon the "shower of timber" ceased to fall, and there was a great calm in a moment's duration. The young man, whose wrath had suddenly waxed hot against the cruel husband, cried "you brute! you rascal! throw down that whip, and don't touch that woman again, or I'll wear it out over your own ugly carcase! you savage you!"

Who should respond to this valiant defiance, but the injured lady herself! Turning her blowsed hair out of her face, and giving her fist a protentous shake, she squalled out "*He's as good as you are,* you gawky, good-for-nothing *creeter*, you!"

Greensboro' Patriot.

Caught in his own trap.—The Portland Argus relates an amusing case, in which a beggar received what he asked for, but not what he wished for.

A few days ago a full grown, able-bodied man, presented himself at the door of one our citizens, and solicited the lady of the house to give him two cents. She remarked, that she had none, and inquired what he wanted of them. "To buy a dose of *castor oil* marm, (was the reply) for I feel dreadful sick."

The lady had no cents, but she had plenty of oil, and she prepared him a stiff dose. He tried to get excused from taking it; but she was firm: he was a sick man, and it must go down. The loafer found he was caught in his own trap: and where he meant to have a glass of liquor, he got a dose of physic; but, making a virtue of necessity, and with sundry wry faces, he gulped it down, and cleared. He'll not call at that house again we dare say.

Choose the course of life which is the most excellent, and custom will render it the most delightful.

The Inaugural Address

OF

GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

MARCH 4, 1841.

Delivering upon the duties of the office of President of the United States.

Called from a retirement which I had supposed was to continue for the residue of my life, to fill the Chief Executive office of this great and free nation, I appear before you, fellow-citizens, to take the oaths which the Constitution prescribes as a necessary qualification for the performance of its duties. And in obedience to a custom coeval with our Government, and what I believe to be your expectations, I proceed to present to you a summary of the principles which will govern me in the discharge of the duties which I shall be called upon to perform.

It was the remark of a Roman Consul, in an early period of that celebrated Republic, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust, before and after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out in the latter case the pledges and promises made in the former. However much the world may have improved, in many respects, in the lapse of upwards of two thousand years since the remark was made by the virtuous and indignant Roman, I fear that a strict examination of the annals of some of the modern elective Governments would develop similar instances of violated confidence.

Although the fiat of the People has gone forth, proclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, nothing upon their part remaining to be done, it may be thought that a motive may exist to keep up the delusion under which they may be supposed to have acted in relation to my principles and opinions: and perhaps there may be some in this assembly who have come here either prepared to condemn those I shall now deliver, or, approving them, to doubt the sincerity with which they are uttered. But the lapse of a few months will confirm or dispel their fears. The outline of principles to govern, and measures to be adopted by an Administration not yet begun, will soon be exchanged for immutable history, and I shall stand, either exonerated by my countrymen, or classed with the mass of those who promised that they might deceive, and flattered with the intention to betray.

However strong may be my present purpose to realize the expectations of a magnanimous and confiding People, I too well understand the infirmities of human nature, and the dangerous temptations to which I shall be exposed, from the magnitude of the power which it has been the pleasure of the People to commit to my hands, not to place my chief confidence upon the aid of that Almighty Power which has hitherto protected me, and enabled me to bring to favorable issues other important but still greatly inferior trusts, heretofore confided to me by my country.

The broad foundation upon which our Constitution rests being the People—a breath of theirs having made, as a breath can unmake, change, or modify it—it can be assigned to none of the great divisions of Government but to that of Democracy. If such is its theory, those who are called upon to administer it must recognise, as its leading principle, the duty of shaping their measures so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number. But, with these broad admissions, if we would compare the sovereignty acknowledged to exist in the mass of our People with the power claimed by other sovereignties, even by those which have been considered most purely democratic, we shall find a most essential difference. All others lay claim to power limited only by their own will. The majority of our citizens, on the contrary, possess a sovereignty with an amount of power precisely equal to that which has been granted to them by the parties to the national compact, and nothing beyond. We admit of no Government by Divine right; believing that, so far as power is concerned, the beneficent Creator has made no distinction amongst men, that all are upon an equality, and that the only legitimate right to govern is an express grant of power from the governed. The Constitution of the United States is the instrument containing this grant of power to the several departments composing the Government. On an examination of that instrument, it will be found to contain declarations of power granted, and of power withheld. The latter is also susceptible of division into power which the majority had the right to grant, but which they did not think proper to entrust to their agents, and that which they could not have granted, not being possessed by themselves. In other words, there are certain rights possessed by each individual American citizen, which, in his compact with the others, he has never surrendered. Some of them, indeed, he is unable to surrender, being, in the language of our system, unalienable.

The boasted privilege of a Roman citizen was to him a shield only against a petty provincial ruler, whilst the proud democrat of Athens could conscript himself under a sentence of death, for a supposed violation of the national faith, which no one understood, and which at times was the subject of the mockery of all, or of banishment from his home, his family, and his country, with or without an alleged cause: that it was the act not of a single tyrant, or hated aristocracy, but of his assembled countrymen. Far different is the power of our sovereignty. It can interfere with no one's faith, prescribe forms of worship for no one's observance, inflict no punishment but after well-ascertained guilt, the result of investigation under rules prescribed by the Constitution itself. These precious privileges, and those scarcely less important of giving expression to his thoughts and opinions, either by writing or speaking, unrestrained but by the liability for injury to others, and that of a full participation in all the advantages which flow from the Government, the acknowledged property of all, the American citizen derives from no charter granted by his fellow-man. He claims them because he is himself a man, fashioned by the same Almighty hand as the rest of his species, and entitled to a full share of the blessings with which he has endowed them.

Notwithstanding the limited sovereignty possessed by the People of the United States, and the restricted grant of power to the Government which they have adopted, enough has been given to accomplish all the objects for which it was created. It has been found powerful in war, and, hitherto, justice has been administered, an intimate union effected, domestic tranquility preserved, and personal liberty secured to the citizen. As was to be expected, however, from the defect of language, and the necessarily sententious manner in which the Constitution is written, disputes have arisen as to the amount of power which it has actually granted, or was intended to grant. This is more particularly the case in relation to that part of the instrument which treats of the legislative branch. And not only as regards the exercise of powers claimed under a general clause, giving that body the authority to pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the specified powers, but in relation to the latter also. It is, however, consolatory to reflect that *most* of the instances of alleged departure from the letter or spirit of the Constitution have ultimately received the sanction of a majority of the People. And the fact, that many of our statesmen, most distinguished for talent and patriotism, have been, at one time or other of their political career, on both sides of each of the most warmly disputed questions, forces upon us the inference that the errors, if errors there were, are attributable to the intrinsic difficulty, in many instances, of ascertaining the intentions of the framers of the Constitution, rather than the influence of any sinister or unpatriotic motive.

But the great danger to our institutions does not appear to me to be in a usurpation, by the Government, of power not granted by the People, but by the accumulation, in one of the departments, of that which was assigned to others. Limited as are the powers which have been granted, still enough have been granted to constitute a despotism, if concentrated in one of the departments. This danger is greatly heightened, as it has always been observable that men are less jealous of encroachments of one department upon another than upon their own reserved rights.

When the Constitution of the United States first came from the hands of the Convention which formed it, many of the sternest republicans of the day were alarmed at the extent of the power which had been granted to the Federal Government, and more particularly of that portion which had been assigned to the Executive branch. There were in it features which appeared not to be in harmony with their ideas of a simple representative democracy, or republic. And knowing the tendency of power to increase itself, particularly when executed by a single individual, predictions were made that, at so very remote period, the Government would terminate in virtual monarchy. It would not become me to say that the fears of these patriots have been already realized. But, as I sincerely believe that the tendency of measures, and of men's opinions, for some years past, has been in that direction, it is, I conceive, strictly proper that I should take this occasion to repeat the assurances I have heretofore given, of my determination to arrest the progress of that tendency, if it really exists, and restore the Government to its pristine health and vigor, as far as this can be effected by any legitimate exercise of the power placed in my hands.

I proceed to state, in as summary a manner as I can, my opinion of the sources of the evils which have been so extensively complained of, and the correctives which may be applied. Some of the former are unquestionably to be found in the defects of the Constitution; others, in my judgment, are attributable to a misconstruction of some of its provisions. Of the former is the eligibility of the same individual to a second term of the Presidency. The sagacious mind of Mr. Jefferson early saw and lamented this error, and attempts have been made, hitherto without success, to apply the amendatory power of the states to its correction.

As, however, one mode of correction is in the power of every President, and consequently in mine, it would be useless, and perhaps invidious, to enumerate the evils of which, in the opinion of many of our fellow citizens, this error of the sages who framed the Constitution may have been the source, and the bitter fruits which we are still to gather from it, if it continues to disfigure our system. It may be observed, however, as a general remark, that republics can commit no greater error than to adopt or continue any feature in their system of government which may be calculated to create or increase the love of power in the bosoms of those to whom necessity obliges them to commit the management of their affairs. And surely nothing is more likely to produce such a state of mind than the long continuance of an office of high trust. Nothing can be more corrupting, nothing more destructive of all those noble feelings which belong to the character of a devoted republican patriot. When this corrupting passion once takes possession of the human mind, like the love of gold, it becomes insatiable. It is the never-dying worm in the bosom, grows with his growth and strengthens with the declining years of its victim. If this is true, it is the part of wisdom for a republic to limit the service of that officer, at least, to whom she has entrusted the management of her foreign relations, the execution of her laws, and the command of her armies and navies, to a period so short as to prevent his forgetting that he is the accountable agent, not the principal—the servant, not the master. Until an amendment of the Constitution can be effected, public opinion may secure the desired object. I give my aid to it by renewing the pledge heretofore given, that, under no circumstances will I consent to serve a second term.

But if there is danger to public liberty from the acknowledged defects of the constitution, in the want of limit to the continuance of the executive power in the same hands, there is, I apprehend, not much less from a misconstruction of that instrument, as it regards the powers actually given. I cannot conceive that, by a fair construction, any or either of its provisions would be found to constitute the President a part of the legislative power. It cannot be claimed from the power to recommend, since, although enjoined as a duty upon him, it is a privilege which he holds in common with every other citizen. And although there may be something more of confidence in the propriety of the measures recommended in the one case than in the other, in the obligations of ultimate decision there can be no difference. In the language of the Constitution, "all the legislative powers" which it grants "are vested in the Congress of the United States." It would be a solecism in language to say that any portion of these is not included in the whole.

It may be said, indeed, that the Constitution has given to the Executive the power to annul the acts of the Legislative body by refusing to them his assent. So a similar power has necessarily resulted from that instrument the Judiciary: and yet the Judiciary forms no part of the Legislature. There is, it is true, this difference between these grants of power: the Executive can put his negative upon the acts of the Legislature for other cause than that of want of conformity to the Constitution, whilst the Judiciary can only declare void those which violate that instrument. But the decision of the Judiciary is final in such a case, whereas, in every instance where the veto of the Executive is applied, it may be overcome by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. The negative upon the acts of the Legislative, by the Executive authority, and that in the hands of one individual, would seem to be an incongruity in our system. Like some others of a similar character, however, it appears to be highly expedient; and if used only with the forbearance and in the spirit which was intended by its authors, it may be productive of great good, and be found one of the best safeguards to the Union. At the period of the formation of the Constitution, the principle does not appear to have enjoyed much favor in the State Governments. It existed but in two, and in one of these there was a plural Executive. If we would search for the motives, which operated upon the purely patriotic and enlightened assembly which framed the Constitution, for the adoption of a provision so apparently repugnant to the leading democratic principle that the majority should govern, we must reject the idea that they anticipated from it any benefit to the ordinary course of legislation. They knew too well the high degree of intelligence which existed among the People, and the enlightened character of the State Legislatures, not to have the fullest confidence that the two bodies elected by them would be worthy representatives of such constituents, and, of course, that they would require no aid in conceiving and maturing the measures which the circumstances of the country might require. And it is preposterous to suppose that a thought could, for a moment have been entertained, that the President, placed at the capital, in the centre of the country, could better understand the wants and wishes of the People than their own immediate representatives, who spend a part of every year among them, living with them, often laboring with them, and bound to them by the triple tie of interest, duty, and affection. To assist or control Congress, then, in its ordinary legislation, could not, I conceive, have been the motive of conferring the veto power on the President. This argument acquires additional force from the fact of its never having been thus used by the first six Presidents—and two of them were members of the convention, one presiding over its deliberations, and the other having a larger share in consummating the labors of that august body than any other person. But if bills were never returned to Congress by either of the Presidents above referred to upon the ground of their being inexpedient, or not as well adapted as they might be to the wants of the People, the veto was applied upon that of want of conformity to the Constitution, or because errors had been committed from a too hasty enactment.

There is another ground for the adoption of the veto principle, which had probably more influence in recommending it to the convention than any other. I refer to the security which it gives to the just and equitable action of the Legislature upon all parts of the Union. It could not but have occurred to the convention that, in a country so extensive, embracing so great a variety of soil and climate, and, consequently, of products, and which, from the same causes, must ever exhibit a great difference in the amount of the population of its various sections, calling for a great diversity in the employments of the People, that the legislature of the majority might not always justly, regard the rights and interests of the minority. And that acts of this character might be passed, under an express grant by the words of the constitution, and, therefore, not within the competency of the Judiciary to declare void. That however enlightened and patriotic they might suppose, from past experience, the members of Congress might be, and however largely partaking, in the general, of the liberal feelings of the People, it was impossible to expect that bodies so constituted should not sometimes be controlled by local interests and sectional feelings. It was proper, therefore, to provide some umpire, from whose situation and mode of appointment more independence and freedom from such influences might be expected. Such a one was afforded by the Executive Department, constituted by the Constitution. A person elected to that high office, having his constituents in every section, state, and subdivision of the Union, must consider himself bound by the most solemn sanctions, to guard, protect, and defend the rights of all, and of every portion, great or small, from the injustice and oppression of the rest. I consider the veto power, therefore, given by the Constitution to the Executive of the United States, aloly as a conservative power: to be used only, 1st, to protect the Constitution from violation; 2dly, the People from the effects of hasty legislation, where their will has been probably disregarded or not well understood; and 3dly, to prevent the effects of combinations violative of the rights of minorities. In reference to the second of these objects, I may observe that I consider it the right and privilege of the People to decide disputed points of the Constitution, arising from the general grant of power to Congress to carry into effect the powers expressly given. And I believe, with Mr. Madison, "that repeated recognitions under varied circumstances, in acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government, accompanied by the indications in different modes of the concurrence of the general will of the nation, as affording to the President sufficient authority for his considering such disputed points as settled."

Upwards of half a century has elapsed since the adoption of our present from of government. It would be an object more highly desirable than the gratification of the curiosity of speculative statesmen, if its precise situation could be ascertained, a fair exhibit made of the operations of each of its Departments, of the powers which they respectively claim and exercise, of the collisions which have occurred between them, or between the whole Government and those of the States, or either of them. We could then compare our actual condition, after fifty years' trial of our system, with what it was in the commencement of its operations, and ascertain whether the predictions of the patriots who opposed its adoption, or the confident hopes of its advocates, have been best realized. The great dread of the former seems to have been, that the reserved powers of the States would be absorbed by those of the Federal Government, and a consolidated power established, leaving to the States the shadow only of that independent action for which they had so zealously contended, and on the preservation of which they relied as the last hope of liberty. Without denying that the result to which they looked with so much apprehension is in the way of being realized, it is obvious that they did not clearly see the mode of its accomplishment. The General Government has seized upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As far as any open warfare may have gone, the State authorities have amply maintained their rights. To a casual observer, our system presents no appearance of discord between the different members which compose it. Even the addition of many new ones has produced no jarring. They move in their respective orbits in perfect harmony with the central head, and with each other. But there is still an under current at work, by which, if not seasonably checked, the worst apprehensions of our anti-federal patriots will be realized. And not only will the State authorities be overshadowed by the great increase of power in the Executive Department of the General Government, but the character of that Government, if not its designation, be essentially and radically changed. This state of things has been in part effected by causes inherent in the Constitution, and in part by the never-failing tendency of political power to increase itself. By making the President the sole distributor of all the patronage of the Government, the framers of the constitution do not appear to have anticipated at how short a period it would become a formidable instrument to control the free operations of the State governments. Of trifling importance at first, it had early in Mr. Jefferson's administration become so powerful as to create great alarm in the mind of that patriot, from the potent influence it might exert in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise. If such could have then been the effects of its influence, how much greater must be the danger at this time, quadrupled in amount, as it certainly is, and more completely under the control of the Executive will, than their construction of their powers allowed, or the forbearing characters of all the early Presidents permitted them to make? But it is not by the extent of its patronage alone that the Executive Department has become dangerous, but by the use which it appears may be made of the appointing power, to bring under its control the whole revenues of the country. The Constitution has declared it to be the duty of the President to see that the laws are executed, and it makes him the Commander-in-chief of the Armies and Navy of the United States. If the opinion of the most approved writers upon that species of mixed Government, which, in modern Europe, is termed *Monarchy*, in contradistinction to *Despotism*, is correct, there was wanting no other addition to the powers of our Chief Magistrate to stamp a monarchical character on our Government, but the control of the public finances. And to me it appears strange, indeed, that any one should doubt that the entire control which the President possesses over the officers who have the custody of the public money, by the power of removal with or without cause, does, for all mischievous purposes at least, virtually subject the treasury also to his disposal. The first Roman Emperor, in his attempt to seize the sacred treasure, silenced the opposition of the officer to whose charge it had been committed, by a significant allusion to his sword. By a selection of political instruments for the care of the public money, a reference to their commissions by a President, would be quite as effectual an argument as that of Cæsar to the Roman Knight. I am not insensible of the great difficulty that exists in devising a proper plan for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenues, and I know the importance which has been attached by men of great abilities and patriotism to the divorce, as it is called, of the Treasury from the banking institutions. It is not the divorce which is complained of, but the unhallowed union of the treasury with the Executive Department which has created such extensive alarm. To this danger to our republican institutions, and that created by the influence given to the executive through the instrumentality of the federal officers, I propose to apply all the remedies which may be at my command. It was certainly a great error in the framers of the Constitution, not to have made the officer at the head of the Treasury Department entirely independent of the Executive. He should at least have been removable only upon the demand of the popular branch of the Legislature. I have determined never to remove a Secretary of the Treasury without communicating all the circumstances attending such removal to both Houses of Congress. The influence of the Executive in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise though the medium of the public officers can be effectually checked by renewing the prohibition published by Mr. Jefferson, forbiding their interference in elections, further than giving their own votes; and their own independence secured by an assurance of perfect immunity, in exercising this sacred privilege of freemen under the dictates of their own unbiassed judgments. Never, with my consent, shall an officer of the People, compensated for his services out of their pockets, become the plaint instrument of Executive will.

There is no part of the means placed in the hands of the Executive, which might be used with greater effect, for unhallowed purposes, than the control of the public press. The maxim which our ancestors derived from the mother country, that "the freedom of the press is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty," is one of the most precious legacies which they have left us. We have learned, too, from our own as well as the experience of other countries, that golden shackles, by whomsoever or by[whatever pretence imposed, are as fatal to it as the iron bonds of Despotism. The presses in the necessary employment of the Government should never be used "to clear the guilty, or to varnish crimes." A decent and manly examination of the acts of the Government should be not only tolerated but encouraged.

Upon another occasion I have given my opinion, at some length, upon the impropriety of Executive interference in the legislation of Congress. That the article in the Constitution making it the duty of the President to communicate information, and authorizing him to recommend measures, was not intended to make him the source of legislation, and, in particular, that he should never be looked to for schemes of finance. It would be very strange, indeed, that the Constitution should have strictly forbidden one branch of the Legislature from interfering in the origination of such bills, and that it should be considered proper that an altogether different department of the Government should be permitted to do so. Some of our best political maxims and opinins have been drawn from our parent Isle. There are others, however, which cannot be introduced in our system without singular incongruity, and the production of much mischief. And this I conceive to be one. No matter in which of the Houses of Parliament a bill may originate, nor by whom introduced, a minister, or a member of the opposition, by the fiction of law, or rather of Constitutional principle, the sovereign is supposed to have prepared it agreeably to his will, and then submitted it to Parliament for their advice and consent. Now, the very revise is the case here, not only with regard to the principle, but the forms prescribed by the Constitution. The principle certainly assigns to the only body constituted by the Constitution (the legislative body) the power to make laws, and the forms even direct that the enactment should be ascribed to them. The Senate, in relation to Revenue bills, have the right to propose amendments; and so has the Executive, by the power given him to return them to the House of Representatives, with his objections. It is in his power also, to propose amendments in the existence revenue laws, suggested by his observations upon their defective or injurious operation. But the delicate duty of devising schemes of revenue should be left where the Constitution has placed it—with the immediate representatives of the People. For similar reasons, the mode of keeping the public treasure should be prescribed by them; and the further removed it may be from the controle of the Executive, the more wholesome the arrangement, and the more in accordance with Republican principle.

Connected with this subject is the character of the currency. The idea of making it exclusively metallic, however well intended, appears to me to be fraught with more fatal consequences than any other scheme, having no relation to the personal rights of the citizen, that has ever been devised. If any single scheme could produce the effect of arresting, at once, that mutation of condition by which thousands of our most indigent fellow citizens, by their industry and enterprise, are raised to the possession of wealth, that is the one. If there is one measure better calculated than an other to produce that state of things so much deprecated by all true republicans, by which the rich are daily adding to their hoards, and the poor sinking deeper into penury, it is an exclusive metallic currency. Or if there is a process by which the character of the country for generosity and nobleness of feeling may be destroyed by the great increase and necessary toleration of usury, it is an exclusive metallic currency.

Amongst the other duties of a delicate character which the President is called upon to perform, is the supervision of the government of the Territories of the United States. Those of them which are destined to become members of our great political family, are compensated by their rapid progress from infancy to manhood, for the partial and temporary deprivation of their politics rights. It is in the District, only where American citizens are to be found who, under a settled system of policy, are deprived of many important political privileges, without any inspiring hope as to the future. Their only consolation, under circumstances of such deprivation, is that of the devoted exterior guards of a camp—that their sufferings secure tranquility and safety within. Are there any of their countrymen who would subject them to greater sacrifices, to any other humiliations than those essentially necessary to the security of the object for which they were thus separated from their fellow-citizens? Are their rights alone not to be guarantied by the application of those great principles upon which all our constitutions are founded? We are told by the greatest of British Orators and Statesmen, that, at the commencement of the war of the Revolution, the most stupid men in England spoke of "their American subjects." Are there, indeed, citizens of any of our States who have dreamed *of their subjects* in the District of Columbia? Such dreams can never be realized by any agency of mine.

The people of the District of Columbia are not the objects of the people of the States, but free American citizens. Being in the latter condition when the Constitution was formed, no words used in that instrument could have been intended to deprive them of that character. If there is any thing in the great principles of unalienable rights, so emphatically insisted upon in our Declaration of Independence, they could neither make, nor the United States accept, a surrender of their liberties, and become the *subjects*, in other words the slaves, of their former fellow citizens. If this be true, and it will scarcely be denied by any one who has a correct idea of his own rights as an American citizen, the grant to Congress of exclusive jurisdiction in the District of Columbia, can be interpreted, so far as respects the aggregate people of the United States, as meaning nothing more than to allow to Congress the controlling power necessary to afford a free and safe exercise of the functions assigned to the General Government by the Constitution. In all other respects the legislation of Congress should be adapted to their peculiar position and wants, and be conformable with their deliberate opinions of their own interests.

I have spoken of the necessity of keeping the respective Departments of the Government, as well as all the other authorities of our country, within their appropriate orbits. This is a matter of difficulty in some cases, as the powers which they respectively claim are often not defined by very distinct lines. Mischievous, however, in their tendencies, as collisions of this kind may be, those which arise between the respective communities, which for certain purposes compose one nation, are much more so; for no such nation can long exist without the careful culture of those feelings of confidence and affection which are the affective bonds of union between free and confederate states. Strong as is the tie of interest, it has been often found ineffectual. Men, blinded by their passions, have been known to adopt measures for their country in direct opposition to all the suggestions of policy. The alternative, then, is, to destroy or keep down a bad passion by creating and fostering a good one; and this seems to be the corner stone upon which our American political architects have reared the fabric of our Government. The cement which was

to bind it, and perpetuate its existence, was the affectionate attachment between all its members. To insure the continuance of this feeling, produced at first by a community of dangers, of sufferings, and of interests, the advantages of each were made accessible to all. No participation in any good, possessed by any member of an extensive confederacy, except in domestic government, was withheld from the citizen of any other member. By a process attended with no difficulty, no delay, no expense but that of removal, the citizen of one might become the citizen of any other, and successively of the whole. The lines, too, seperating powers to be exercised by the citizens of one state from those of another, seem to be so distinctly drawn as to leave no room for misunderstanding. The citizens of each state unite in their persons all the privileges which that character confers, and all that they may claim as citizens of the United States; but in no case can the same person, at the same time, act as the citizen of two separate states, and *he is therefore positively precluded from any interference with the reserved powers of any state but that of which he is, for the time being, a citizen.* He may indeed offer to the citizens of other states his advice as to their management, and the form in which it is tendered is left to his own discretion and sense of propriety.

It may be observed, however, that organized associations of citizens requiring compliance with their wishes, too much resemble the *recommendations* of Athens to her allies—supported by an armed and powerful fleet. It was, indeed, to the ambition of the leading States of Greece to control the domestic concerns of the others, that the destruction of that celebrated confederacy, and subsequently of all its members, is mainly to be attributed. And it is owing to the absence of that spirit that the Helvetic confederacy has for so many years been preserved. Never has there been seen in the institutions of the seperate members of any confederacy more elements of discord. In the principles and forms of government and religion, as well as in the circumstances of the several cantons, so marked a discrepance was observable, as to promise any thing but harmony in their intercourse or permanency in their alliance. And yet, for ages, neither has been interrupted. Content with the positive benefits which their union produced, with the independence and safety from foreign aggression which it secured, these sagacious People respected the institutions of each other, however repugnant to their own principles and prejudices.

Our Confederacy, fellow-citizens, can only be preserved by the same forbearance. Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the Constitution clothes them. The attempt of those of one state to control the domestic institutions of another, can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbingers of disunion, violence, civil war, and the ultimate destruction of our free institutions. Our Confederacy is perfectly illustrated by the terms and principles governing a common co-partnership. There a fund of power is to be exercised under the direction of the joint councils of the allied members, but that which has been reserved by the individual members is intangible by the common government or the individual members composing it. To attempt it finds no support in the principles of our Constitution. It should be our constant and earnest endeavor mutually to cultivate a spirit of concord and harmony among the various parts of our Confederacy. Experience has abundantly taught us that the agitation by citizens of one part of the Union of a subject not confided to the General Government, but exclusively under the guardianship of the local authorities, is productive of no other consequences than bitterness, alienation, discord, and injury to the very cause which is intended to be advanced. Of all the great interests which appertain to our country, that of union, cordial, confiding, fraternal union, is by far the most important, since it is the only true and sure guaranty of all others.

In consequence of the embarrassed state of business and the currency, some of the states may meet with difficulty in their financial concerns. However deeply we may regret any thing imprudent or excessive in the engagements into which states have entered for purposes of their own, it does not become us to disparage the State Governments, nor to discourage them from making proper efforts for their own relief; on the contrary, it is our duty to encourage them, to the extent of our constitutional authority, to apply their best means, and cheerfully to make all necessary sacrifices and submit to all necessary burdens to fulfil their engagements and maintain their credit; for the character and credit of the several states form part of the character and credit of the whole country. The resources of the country are abundant, the enterprise and activity of our people proverbial; and we may well hope that wise legislation and prudent administration, by the respective Governments, each acting within its own sphere, will restore former prosperity.

Unpleasant and even dangerous as collisions may sometimes be, between the constituted authorities of the citizens of our country, in relation to the lines which separate their respective jurisdictions, the results can be of no vital injury to our institutions, if that ardent patriotism, that devoted attachment to liberty, that spirit of moderation and forbearance for which our countrymen were once distinguished, continue to be cherished. If this continues to be the ruling passion of our souls, the weaker feelings of the mistaken enthusiast will be corrected, the Utopian dreams of the scheming politician dissipated, and the complicated intrigues of the demagogue rendered harmless. The spirit of liberty is the sovereign balm for every injury which our institutions may receive. On the contrary, no care that can be used in the construction of our Governments, no division of powers, no distribution of checks in its several departments, will prove effectual to keep us a free People, if this spirit is suffered to decay; and decay it will without constant nurture. To the neglect of this duty, the best historians agree in attributing the ruin of all the Republics with whose existence and fall their writings have made us acquainted. The same causes will ever produce the same effects; and as long as the love of power is a dominant passion of the human bosom, and as long as the understandings of men can be warped and their affections changed by operations upon their passions and prejudices, so long will the liberty of a people depend on their own constant attention to its preservation. The danger to all well established free governments arises from the unwillingness of the People to believe in its existence, or from the influence of designing men, diverting their attention from the quarter whence it approaches, to a source from which it can never come. This is the old trick of those who would usurp the government of their country. In the name of Democracy they speak, warning the People against the influence of wealth and the danger of aristocracy. History, ancient and modern, is full of such examples. Cæsar became the master of the Roman people and the Senate, under the pretence of supporting the democratic claims of the former against the aristocracy of the latter; Cromwell, in the character of protector of the liberties of the People, became the dictator of England; and Bolivar possessed himself of unlimited power, with the title of his country's Liberator. There is, on the contrary, no single instance on record of an extensive and well established republic being changed into an aristocracy. The tendencies of all such Governments in their decline is to monarchy; and the antagonist principle to liberty there is the spirit of faction—a spirit which assumes the character, and in times of great excitement imposes itself upon the People as the genuine spirit of freedom, and like the false Christs whose coming was foretold by the Saviour, seeks to, and were it possible would, impose upon the true and most faithful disciples of liberty. It is in periods like this that it behooves the People to be most watchful of those to whom they have intrusted power. And although there is at times much difficulty in distinguishing the false from the true spirit, a calm and dispassionate investigation will detect the counterfeit as well by the character of its operations, as the results that are produced. The true spirit of liberty, although devoted, persevering, bold, and uncompromising in principle, that secured, is mild, and tolerant, and scrupulous as to the means it employs; whilst the spirit of party, assuming to be that of liberty, is harsh, vindictive, and intolerant, and totally reckless as to the character of the allies which it brings to the aid of its cause. When the genuine spirit of liberty animates the body of a people to a thorough examination of their affairs, it leads to the excision of every excrescence which may have fastened itself upon any of the Departments of the Government, and restores the system to its pristine health and beauty. But the reign of an intolerant spirit of party amongst a free people, seldom fails to result in a dangerous accession to the Executive power introduced and established amidst unusual professions of devotion to democracy.

The foregoing remarks relate almost exclusively to matters connected with our domestic concerns. It may be proper, however, that I should give some indications to my fellow-citizens of my proposed course of conduct in the management of our foreign relations. I assure them, therefore, that it is my intention to use every means in my power to preserve the friendly intercourse which now so happily subsists with every foreign nation; and that, although, of course, not well informed as to the state of any pending negotiations with any of them, I see in the personal characters of the Sovereigns, as well as in the mutual interest of our own and of the Governments with which our relations are most intimate, a pleasing guaranty that the harmony so important to the interests of their subjects, as well as our citizens, will not be interrupted by the advancement of any claim, or pretension upon their part to which our honor would not permit us to yield. Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow citizens will not see in my earnest desire to preserve peace with foreign Powers, any indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the honor of the nation tarnished, by any admission on the part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy of their former glory.

In our intercourse with our Aboriginal neighbors, the same liberality and justice, which marked the course prescribed to me by two of my illustrious predecessors, when acting under their direction in the discharge of the duties of Superintendent and Commissioner, shall be strictly observed. I can conceive of no more sublime spectacle—none more likely to propitiate an impartial and common Creator, than a rigid adherence to the principles of justice on the part of a powerful nation in its transactions with a weaker and uncivilized people, whom circumstances have placed at its disposal.

Before concluding, fellow-citizens, I must say something to you on the subject of the parties at this time existing in our country. To me it appears perfectly clear, that the interest of that country requires that the violence of the spirit by which those parties are at this time governed, must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of. If parties in a Republic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within the bounds of law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends. Beyond that they become destructive of public virtue, the parents of a spirit antagonist to that of liberty, and, eventually, its inevitable conqueror. We have examples of Republics, where the love of country and of liberty, at one time, were the dominant passions of the whole mass of citizens. And yet, with the continuance of the name and forms of free government, not a vestige of these qualities remaining in the bosom of any one of its citizens. It was the beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer that "in the Roman Senate, Octavius had a party, and Anthony a party, but the Commonwealth had none." Yet the Senate continued to meet in the Temple of Liberty, to talk of the sacredness and beauty of the commonwealth, and gaze at the statues of the elder Brutus and of the Curtii and Decii. And the people assembled in the forum, not as in the days of Camillus & the Scipios, to cast their free votes for annual Magistrates or pass upon the acts of the Senate, but to receive from the lands of the leaders of the respective parties their share of the spoils, and to shout for one, or the other, as those collected in in Gaul, or Egypt, and the Lesser Asia, would furnish the larger dividend. The spirit of liberty had fled, and, avoiding the abodes of civilized man, had sought protection in the wilds of Scythia or Scandinavia; and so, under the operation of the same causes and influences, it will fly from our capitol and our forums. A calamity so awful, not only to our country but to the world, must be deprecated by every patriot; and every tendency to a state of things likely to produce it immediately checked. Such a tendency has existed—does exist. Always the friend of my countrymen, never their flatterer, it becomes my duty to say to them from this high place to which their partiality has exalted me, that there exists in the land a spirit hostile to their best interests—hostile to liberty itself. It is a spirit contracted in its views, selfish in its object. It looks to the aggrandisement of a few, even to the destruction of the interest of the whole. The entire remedy is with the People. Something, however, may be effected by the means which they have placed in my hands. It is union that we want, not of a party for the sake of that party, but a union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country—for the defence of its interests and its honor against foreign aggression, for the defence of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends upon me it shall be accomplished. All the influence that I possess, shall be exerted to prevent the formation at least of an Executive party in the halls of the Legislative body. I wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment; nor any confidence in advance from the people, but that asked for by Mr. Jefferson, "to give firmness and effect to the legal administration of their affairs."

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow-citizens a profound reverence for the Christian religion, and thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sence of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness; and to that good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who watched over and prospered the labors of our fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time.

Fellow-citizens: Being fully invested with that high office to which the partility of my countrymen has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you to your homes the remembrance of the pledge I have this day given to discharge all the high duties of my exalted station, according to the best of my ability; and I shall enter upon their performance with entire confidence in the support of a just a generous People.

Tombs of the West.—In the Clinton Republican (Wilmington) we find an article on the Geology of the Miami country, which has much of interest. The writer is speaking of the Geological remains on Todd's Fork of the Little Miami. After speaking of fragments of primitive rocks, still found in this region, the writer proceeds to say:

"In digging wells and excavating the earth near Wilmington, beds of Peat have been discovered at the depth of twenty feet from the surface, and charred wood and parts of vegetables at a much greater depth, furnishing indubitable evidence that the superincumbent soil has been made by the convulsions of the elements in that great change produced in the order of things, by the deluge. The country through which Todd's Fork runs, is formed from the diluvial deposit, but in many places the alluvium is collected in peat beds, and furnishes the richest and most productive bottom lands in Ohio. Minerals are buried far beneath the surface, and the land is much better adapted to farming than for mining. Along the banks of Todd's Fork northwest and west of Wilmington may be found the human skeleton deposited in stony vaults made of flat limestone. These stony graves are built on elevated ground, and bear evidence that the design in their construction was to exclude water from entering them. The earth does not seem to have been excavated to deposit the dead, but their tombs are built on a level with the earth's surface. Comparing a human skull taken from a mound that had been raised near ten feet over the skeleton, it seems that the changes that have been wrought on them by time, are very similar. The skull taken from these rocky tombs presents to the eye the appearance of bone that has been calcined by slow and continued heat, dissipating the fibre and gelatine, and leaving nothing to preserve the identity of the human form but the phosphate of lime. It has been supposed by those who have examined the contents of the mounds that are found in various places between the Scioto and Miami Rivers that they have been the depositories of the human remains for many ages."

After remarking upon the remains of the Mammoth, the writer says:

"I am led to conclude, therefore, that the human beings whose remains are now reposing in these rocky tenements, were at least co-eval with the Mammoth in his day of notable existence. Perhaps long before that new sepulchre of Joseph of Arematheа was made, a part of that sin-doing and disobedient tribe of Israel had wandered over the land and over the sea and tenanted the very spot on which I now write. It may be, the skull I now look upon aided in building some of these stony arches over the last remains of some one of that peculiar people.

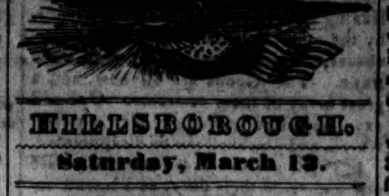
Skull, wert thou Jew or Gentile? Wert thou a man of letters with your songs and your merriment? or an untutored savage? Did'st thou worship the true God? or bow the knee to stocks and stones? Did'st thou eat pork? or the succulent juice of the green herb? Alas! thou heed'st me not. Well, I too may one day be like thee. A thousand years may pass into forgetfulness and oblivion, & my tongueless jaws and scathed and worm eaten skull may remain as a last lingering evidence of a former race."

It is even so. They who now glory in youth and beauty, and wealth, a thousand years hence may have their skulls pored over by Geologists and Antiquarians! It may be doubtful to what race or nation they belonged!

Cincinnati Chronicle.

A hard Case.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser, in an excellent article under the head "Deal Justly," intending to enforce the importance of *honest dealing* and the faithful performance of promises, relates the following:

We knew a man of open and confiding disposition who had invested what he had of worldly goods in the purchase of a farm, paying part down and promising the rest at a future day. That day was approaching, but not too rapidly for him, as he was prepared to meet its claims according to his promise. In the mean time, a 'respectable' man, as the world goes, wished to borrow my friend's money for a few days, promising faithfully to return it in time to meet the demand it was intended to satisfy. The promise was taken—the money lent. The time came round, but not the fulfilment of the promise of the borrower—the "respectable man" then and now found it convenient "to fail" with his hands full, while the one who reposed on his honor, lost his money and the farm it was intended to secure to him, with all he had previously paid. Did the consequences of this single broken promise end here? Far from it. The confiding, but duped man, reduced to penury, grew morbid and melancholy, and soon thereafter went down to the grave by a self-inflicted death. An expected bride was overwhelmed with sorrow, while his aged mother and sire were compelled to end their days in the poor house. These were among the evils of a single broken promise—a promise made without the remotest intention of fulfilling it. Such are the consequences resulting from a disregard of the injunction to "*deal justly.*"



HILLSBOROUGH.

Saturday, March 13.

The publication of this number of the Recorder has been delayed until to-day, in consequence of the press of job work, which could not be postponed. This, and other matters pressing upon our attention during court week, has prevented a due attention to the editorial department, and many things are consequently omitted, which will be attended to next week.

The Superior Court of this County was in session this week, Judge PEARSON presiding.

Richard, the slave of Mr. John Tapp, charged with the murder of Mr. Tapp and his son three weeks ago, was tried on the indictment for the murder of the son, and convicted. He has been sentenced to be hung on Friday the 16th of April next.

Jarrot, slave of Mr. Trotter, of Person, charged with the murder of Thomas Chatham, was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to be branded at four o'clock on Saturday, and discharged. Jarrot was convicted at the last Superior Court of Person for murder; the case was afterwards taken up to the Supreme Court, and a new trial ordered; i was then removed to this county, and resulted in a conviction of manslaughter, as above stated.

Roderick Mitchell, a free Black, indicted for stabbing Boswell, a slave of Mr. John S. Turrentine, was convicted, and sentenced to the stocks for one hour, and the payment of costs.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

According to previous publication, a number of delegates from the counties of Orange and Person, (Wake not being represented,) met in Hillsborough, on Friday the 12th inst. to nominate a Whig candidate for Congress.

The Convention was organized by calling Michael Holt, esq to the chair; Mr. E. A. Heartt was requested to act as secretary.

On motion of Dr. Craig, it was

Resolved, That this Convention proceed to nominate a Whig candidate for Congress, for this district.

Whereupon, the name of Dr. James S. Smith was submitted to the Convention; and the question being taken Dr. Smith received the nomination.

Messrs. Hugh Woods and William Daniel from Person, and Mr. Isaac Holt from Orange, were appointed a committee to wait upon Dr. Smith, and inform him of the nomination and request his acceptance.

Dr. Smith, having been waited on by the committee, personally appeared before the Convention; and after thanking them for the kindness manifested in favoring him with the nomination, desired to know if the county of Wake was represented in the Convention, or if any information had been received from that county; as he deemed it necessary to success that a union of the Whigs of the whole district should be had. After ascertaining that Wake was not represented, and that nothing had been heard from it, he suggested the propriety of postponing the nomination until we could be assured of their hearty co-operation.

This suggestion having been concurred in, Mr. Stafford then moved that this Convention adjourn to meet again on Saturday the 27th inst., and that a committee of five gentlemen from Orange and five from Person be appointed to correspond with gentlemen in Wake, and earnestly request them to send delegates to the adjourned meeting on the 27th; which was adopted.

The following gentlemen were recommended as suitable persons to compose said committee, and were appointed by the Chair: From Orange, Dr. James A. Craig, George Hurdle, John Stafford, John Newlin, and Michael Holt, esq. From Person, John Barnett, Edwin G. Reade, William Daniel, Hugh Woods, and Hayward Williams.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to meet again on the 27th inst. in Hillsborough.

MICHAEL HOLT, *Chairman.*
EDWIN A. HEARTT, *Secretary.*

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

PHILEMON DICKERSON, to be Judge of the United States for the district of New Jersey, in the place of Mahlon Dickerson, resigned.

PETER V. DANIEL of Virginia, to be one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Philip P. Barbor deceased.

JOHN Y. MASON of Virginia, to be Judge of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia, in the place of Peter V. Daniel,

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, March 1.

There has been another Revolution in South America, and the whole country of New Grenada is again involved in civil war. Fifteen of twenty Provinces have declared in favor of a Federal Government, and were sending troops to Bogota to compel the Central Government to come to terms. The Government was determined to resist.

The town of Mayagua, Porto Rico, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 20th of January. The loss estimated at from two to four millions of dollars. The town consisted of about six hundred houses.

FROM LIBERIA.—By the arrival of the barque Hobart at New York, from Liberia, on the 28th ultimo, dispatches were received from Governor Buchanan, giving the most cheering intelligence in regard to the general affairs of the colony. The health of the colonists was good. A general peace prevailed among all the neighboring native Kings. The trade of the colony was extending in the interior, while increased attention was given to all the pursuits of agriculture.

The Philadelphia Sentinel alludes to the grave character of the difficulties now existing between this country and Great Britain, and concludes with the following just tribute, the more valuable as coming from a political opponent:

Special Mission.—Speaking of our difficulties with England and the propriety of a special mission, says:

The rumored appointment of the Hon. Henry Clay as the diplomatic agent from this government to St. James, on this delicate business, is full of promise. Few men could be found less likely to fail in such a mission. We have differed with him in local politics; but we accord to him enlarged and liberal views in great state questions. In great exigencies he was shown himself equal to the crisis. Never more claim than amid excitement; never more bland and balmy in his counsels than when the political sea is vexed with storms; never more sagacious than when others are perplexed and doubting; he seems marked by a long career of life as the statesman who should be chosen by the new administration as the representative at once of our just claims and our good will at the British Court; and we shall confess our disappointment if he who has so often been a pacificator at home, shall fail to be an honorable peacemaker abroad.

Weekly Almanac.

MARCH.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	D. H. M.
11 Thursday,	6 10	5 50		
12 Friday,	6 9	5 51		
13 Saturday,	6 8	5 52		
14 Sunday,	6 7	5 53		
15 Monday,	6 6	5 54		
16 Tuesday,	6 5	5 55		
17 Wednesday	6 4	5 56	Full	14 9 20 morn
			[redacted]	22 9 23 after.
			New	29 9 52 after.

To Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the building of a Bridge across Morgan's Creek, at M'Cauley's Mill, will be let out to the lowest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 10th of April next. Specifications will be made known on that day

MATTHEW M'CAULEY,
GOODMAN NEVILL,
THOMAS HOGAN,
ILAI W. NUNN,
WESLEY SNIPES. } *Commissioners.*

March 9. 63—

Notice.

AT February term of Orange Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the subscriber was qualified as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Lydia Herndon, deceased; all persons having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN,
Admr. de bonis non.

March 10 63—

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and close their accounts by Cash or Note.

They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.

☞ They have still on hand a good assortment of

Dry Goods,

and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

March 3. tf 62

Notice.

ON Monday the 15th of March next, I shall sell at the late residence of WILLIAM FAUSETT, decd, all the personal property belonging to said estate consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,
one Wagon and Gear, one Carryall,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
one set of Black-smith's Tools, Farming Tools, Crop, &c.

Nine months credit will be given by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

Those indebted will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law.

THOMAS LYNCH, *Adm'r.*

February 23. 61—3w

PROPOSALS

For publishing, in the town of Milton, N. C. a weekly Newspaper, to be called the

MILTON CHRONICLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of numerous gentlemen, (of both political parties,) is prompted to issue proposals for publishing a Newspaper under the foregoing title. He would state, in the outset, that he is a practical printer—has had some experience in conducting a paper—and that his present object is, employment for himself and support for his family.

He does not deem it necessary to go into a long and elaborate statement of what the paper shall be, remembering the trite adage, that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." It will be devoted to Morality, (alas, that morality should need the aid of the press in this enlightened age,) Literature, Politics, Agriculture, the News of the day, both at home and abroad—Amusement.

"Dreams—magic terrors—spells of mighty power—
Witches, and ghosts, who rove at midnight hour!"

Each number is designed to contain a tabular statement of the Milton, Danville, Clarksville, and Petersburg Markets, regularly revised and corrected, which farmers and tradesmen will find important to their interests.

The location of Milton, and the intelligence, wealth and liberality of the surrounding country, would seem to justify the belief that a paper, if well conducted, would be sustained. The excitement incident to a warmly contested election has abated; the storm cloud, so surcharged with electric fire, and once so ominous of danger to our political prosperity and happiness, has shivered its lightning javelins against the ramparts of our institutions, and passed away; yet, thank heaven, such is their peculiar nature that they have survived the conflict, though somewhat *sickened* by the jars and the convulsive throes of party rage. It is therefore thought that a paper (although taking a decided stand in politics) devoted to the prosperity and interest of the section of country in which it is located—one that should be a Chronicle of the News of the day—would meet the wishes of this community better than one of a strictly and exclusively partizan character. How far this is the case, the undersigned is not prepared to say, and the success of these proposals must alone determine.

As regard to the politics of the undersigned, brevity (which should never be overlooked in an address of this kind) precludes a detailed synopsis of their peculiar nature. Hence, he will only remark, that the principles set forth by Jefferson and Madison in '98-'99, are his principles; they form his "text book," they shall be sustained and defended whenever assailed by the combined forces of avarice and ambition, or assaulted from whatsoever quarter. Perhaps the reader, unacquainted with the undersigned, has suffered his curiosity to rise on tip-toe, by this time, to know his 'position' during the last Presidential contest. He marched under that banner which floated in victory last November—a victory which he fondly hopes will result in restoring the Government to its pristine purity. If, however, these hopes are not realized if they are delusions, let another banner wave with Reform! R-form! indelibly inscribed on its silken folds. Thus he marched; nor did "British gold," nor American "gold," nor "Bank influence," nor "charm of office," nor any thing save that which God implanted in his bosom, direct his steps; he was actuated by an honest heart, honest reason, genuine patriotism and a conscience conscious of its rectitude. Thus marching on, he never for a moment thought those who rallied under another and somewhat different banner were influenced by any other than the purest and most patriotic motives; he spurned to think them his country's *enemy*. Parties may exist under any government, and yet ALL be friends to one and the same government. Now, the American people from a multiplicity of *local causes*, are divided into two factions, yet ALL appreciate "one Constitution—one Union—one Government—one common destiny." Look at the meek disciples of Christianity, for example. They differ with regard to the mode of worship, still their *object* is a united one. Some men are so completely hemmed with party prejudice, that they suffer it to ride them "rough shod booted and spurred;" influenced by a blind and infuriated party zeal, they justify party in all its mad and rancorous acts, and condemn it in nothing; so ravished, indeed, do some men suffer party spirit to cause them that, frequently, it is permitted to sunder the golden ties of friendship between man and man, forsooth, many men are so bigoted that they will not even support or read a Newspaper, because *its* politics and *theirs* are not exactly similar. How astonishing! how lamentable is the fact. All this is evidently wrong—it is uncharitable, unpatriotic, and smacks of pusillanimity—it is an evil which the good sense of the American people must crush, or this happy form of Government will decay and perish under its poisonous fangs. The undersigned has said thus much about party spirit, because it will be his object, if not his duty, to check its rapid strides, as far as it may be in his power, and restore it to its proper bounds. And although he will give his humble support to the leading measures of the Whig party, he will, with a manly independence, censure where he may think censure due: His motto will be, "Willing to praise, but not afraid to blame." But enough—the length of this hastily composed and imperfect address is already far beyond its original design.

TERMS.—The MILTON CHRONICLE will be neatly printed and regularly mailed to subscribers at Two dollars and Fifty cents only, per year, if paid in three months after the receipt of the first number; otherwise three dollars.

C. N. B. EVANS.

Milton, March 3. 62—

Union Eclipse.

THIS splendid stallion, and son of American Eclipse, seven years old this spring, in the vigor of life, will make his third, and perhaps last, season in Orange county, N. C., this spring, one third of his time at his own stable, sixteen miles northwest of Hillsborough, one third at Col. Nicholas Albright's, near Judge Ruffin's mills; the other third at Henry Fogleman's, esq. For his character as a foal getter, we refer you to his colts, many of which are now one and two years old. He will be let to mares at twelve dollars the season. For farther particulars in reference to pedigree, genuineness of blood, &c., see hand bills.

J. G. WALKER.
WM. CRAWFORD.

February 16. 61 4w

☞ The North Carolina Standard will copy the above for one month, and forward the account to this office.

Black-smith's Shop.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has again established himself at his old stand in Hillsborough, where he is ready to execute any work in his line with neatness and despatch. He flatters himself that he cannot be excelled in shoeing of Horses. Just call and give him a trial.

JOHN HORNER.

February 29 61—

Bargains! Bargains!!

GOODS AT COT!!

THE subscriber wishing to move back to his farm again, and desiring to close his business in this place before leaving it, will sell his Stock of Goods, by the piece or pattern, to suit the purchaser, AT WHAT THEY COST DELIVERED HERE. The Goods are all new, and a great many of them desirable. Call and examine before spending your cash elsewhere, and you shall not be disappointed.

☞ All persons indebted will please call and settle their dues, as I intend remaining here no longer than compelled by my business.

R. NICHOLS.

February 10. 59—

Coach Making.

THE subscribers, having established a Coach Shop in the town of Hillsborough, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to make

Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Carryalls, &c.

Persons wishing such articles would do well to call on them, as they have on hand a good supply of timber and are ready to execute work with despatch.

☞ Wagons and Carriages of all kinds repaired at the shortest notice.

HENRY N. WORKMAN, & Co.

February 17. 60—3w

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Asheville N. C.

Edited by D. R. M'Anally.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr John Dickson and D R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, in obedience to the wishes of the convention, proceeds to issue this prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses at the race track, or grocery—while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The western part of North Carolina, the western part of Virginia, and the eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention will make it necessary that a very large subscription be had before the publication of it can be justified.

Should the subscription be deemed sufficient the first number will be issued early in January next.

TERMS.—The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at the very low price of fifty cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the gospel are authorized agents.

All papers friendly to the cause, will please give the above a few insertions.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER, of Milton, N. C. would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he intends for the future to devote himself (almost exclusively) to the Practice of the law, and will attend the Superior and County Courts of Wake, Orange Person and Caswell counties, and also the Federal Court at Raleigh. He will receive claims for collection due in any part of North Carolina, or the counties of Pittsylvania and Halifax, Virginia. Business of any kind entrusted to his management shall be faithfully and diligently attended to.

REFERENCES.

D. W. Stone, esq., and Alfred Jones, esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Thomas Clancy, esq. P. M., and Maj James M Palmer, Hillsborough, N. C.
Samuel Watkins, and Martin P. Huntington, Milton, N. C.

Milton, N. C., Feb 24. 61—

For Sale,

A first rate Milch COW and CALF.

Inquire at this Office.

February 9. 59—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1841.

Stephen Moore, Adm'r. vs. *Stephen Barton, Samuel Barton, William Barton, Fanny Barton, James Carrol and Mary his wife, Abram Crabtree and Ibby his wife.* } Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen Barton, William Barton, Jas. Carrol, and Mary his wife, are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in May next, and answer, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv $4 50. 60—

Notice.

A MEETING of the Common School Committee will be held at the Office of the County Court Clerk, on Tuesday of March Court, the 9th instant.

March 3 62—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Goods! Goods! Goods!

NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black,
Blue,
Invisible Green,
Drab,
Mixed, } CLOTHS.

Black,
Drab, and
Fashionable, } CASSIMERES.

SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.

Satin,
Silk, and
Fashionable Winter, } VESTINGS.

French,
German, and
English, } MERINOES.

Plain,
Figured,
Black, and
Black & Lead, } MOUSELINS DE LANE.

Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestics, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 43—

Dissolution.

THE copartnership of WM. H BROWN & CO. in the Shoe Business, was dissolved on the 25th day of October last, by its own limitation. The books and accounts are placed in the hands of John U. Kirkland, who is authorised to collect the debts and close the business.

JNO. U. KIRKLAND,
WM. H. BROWN.

January 14. 55—4w

Boot and Shoe Store

AND MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of William H. Brown & Co., would respectfully inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches. All work put into his hands will be neatly and expeditiously executed, as he has for its execution first rate materials and first rate workmen. And he hopes, by a faithful attention to his business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To supply the wants of the community in his line of business, he has also purchased

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Northern Boots & Shoes;

and intends keeping a supply of these articles constantly on hand. His assortment consists principally of the following articles:

Gentlemen's fine Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Boys' Boots, of various qualities.
Men's Shoes, do.
Men's Pumps.
Do. Leather Over-shoes.
Do. India Rubber do.
Stout Brogans, for Men and Boys.
Boys' fine Shoes, of various qualities.
Ladies' Quilted Boots, a new and superior article.
Do. fine Slippers, turnrounds.
Do. do. springs.
Do. do. thick soled.
Do. Buskins, thin soled.
Do. do. thick soled.
Do. Morocco Jefferson-ties.
Do. calf-skin do.
Do. calf-skin Bootees.
Do. Leather do.
Misses' Morocco do.
Do. do. Slippers, thick soled.
Do. do. do. thin soled.
Ladies' India Rubber Over-shoes.
Children's Shoes, of various qualities and colors, &c. &c.

It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate all the various kinds and qualities in the assortment. The assortment is complete, and having been pretty well all selected by the subscriber, are believed to be such as will do good service. So those who wish to purchase good Boots and Shoes, or CHEAP Boots and Shoes, or Boots and Shoes of any kind, are requested to call on the subscriber.

WM. H. BROWN.

January 13. 55—

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26—

Blooded Stock.

MY full blooded ENGLISH BULL is now in good health, and he will be kept at my Barn Yard in Hillsborough, and will serve Cows at five dollars each. I have some English Stock I would sell.

JOISAH TURNER.

January 19. 56—

Good Second-hand Sulkey FOR SALE.

A NEWARK BUILT SULKEY on elliptical springs. It has lately been thoroughly repaired; and for use is almost as good as new. It cost $180. The owner, having no use for it, will take half that sum for it and the harness. Inquire at this office.

January 27. 57—4w

NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Heavy double mill'd Drab Cloth, for Over Coats
Do. do. Grey do. do
Do. do. Beaver do. do.
Do. do. Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets,
Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey,
Super Whitney & Green Makinaw Blankets
Duffle and twilled ditto,
Blanket and Cloth Over Coats,
Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Oil Cloth,
French and English Merinoes,
Plain, Black, and Figured Mousselin de Lane,
French, English and American Prints,
Black and Blue black Bombazines,
Black and Colored Silks,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Worked Collars and Scarfs,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
New Style Hoods, Flowers,
Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c

ALSO,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, Prussian Blue,
Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

October 23. 44—

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applictions must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 48—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1840.

Joseph S. Thompson vs. John A. Leath.
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 56 6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1840.

Nicholas Thompson vs John A. Leath.
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50 56—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1840.

John Bradsher vs. John A. Leath.
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 56- 6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1840.

Elizabeth Royster vs. John A. Leath.
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 56—6w

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 3. 16—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

Cabinet-Making.

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has newly fitted up his establishment, with a great many conveniences, that will enable him to execute work in a superior style and with more expedition than heretofore; and he now offers his services to the public, with the determination that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

of all kinds, will be made in the neatest style, *of Mahogany, Walnut, and other precious Wood.*

He will endeavor to keep on hand an assortment of Furniture, among which will be BEDSTEADS of the cheapest and best quality, with stains of the most durable colors, in imitation of Mahogany, Rosewood, or Satinwood. Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call, as they will be sold on very reasonable terms.

All repairing or varnishing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Orders requiring haste, will be executed with all possible despatch.

HENRY EVANS.

February 3. 58—3m

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55—

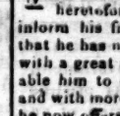
Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES-WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 16. 52—

Strayed,



FROM the subscriber, on Saturday the 6th instant, a small sorrel MARE, about ten years old, with a blaze face, three white feet, and some white spots on her back from saddle scalds. She has a scar on the back of her neck, on the right side, caused by the bite of another horse. Any person who may take up said Mare, shall receive a suitable reward on her delivery to Mr. Lemuel Lynch, in Hillsborough, or to the subscriber, in Granville, eight miles west of Oxford.

GEO. W. FERRILL.

February 10. 59—3wp

For Sale,

20 Boxes CANDLES,
20 Sacks SALT,
And a general assortment of CASTINGS,
By PARKER & NELSON.

October 23. 44—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a certain cure in every form of the ONE GREAT DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by perseverring in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but its useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no new assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself, far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction: therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of Brandreth Medicine is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current minustering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sireloff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Barton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—1m

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartsborn Post Office, Orange County.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—6t

A CARD.

DR. JAMES S. SMITH'S health is so far restored as to enable him to resume the practice of his profession. He cannot promise to ride in the night, as his eye sight has so far failed him as to render night travel dangerous. He has associated his son F. J. SMITH with him in the practice, who will be able to attend to night calls, and such as offer in inclement weather. Under this arrangement all that may call will be attended to, either by day or night, in good or in bad weather.

November 4. 46—

A Card.

DR. NORWOOD, having now no other occupation or business whatever, will devote himself entirely to the practice of Medicine. He may be found (when not professionally engaged) at his shop, in Yarbrough's old store, East of the Court House, ready and willing, at all times and seasons, to attend calls.

Hillsborough, Dec. 19 53—

Hats and Shoes.

PARKER & NELSON have just received,

10 Cases HATS—Comprising Beaver, Silk, and Brush, (very cheap.)

15 Cases SHOES—Comprising,

Ladies' Kid Slippers,
Do. Buskin Walking Shoes,
Misses' Kid Slippers,
Do Walking Shoes,
Men's Kip Brogans,
Do. Stout do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 23. 44—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.